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Edited by John E. B. Mayor

Excerpt

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NOTES.

VIII

VIRTUE is the only true nobility: if you are just in word and deed, by these features I *recognise* you (*agnosco* 26) as a noble: otherwise your illustrious name may but be applied in mockery, as we call a dwarf an Atlas (1—38). Rubellius may boast of his ancestor Iulus: but if he sits still as a stock, while plebeians are actively serving their country in the law-court or the camp, he must look to be condemned like the lagging horse in the circus, whom no pedigree can save from the mill or the cart (39—70). Would you know how to live as befits your descent? Be a brave soldier, a just judge, an honest governor, as well in unwarlike Corinth as in rude Gaul or Spain. So will high birth be indeed an honour to you; whereas it only brings out in more glaring colours the crimes of the oppressor or debauchee (71—145). So is it with Lateranus, who, though a consular, lives the life of a vulgar sot: a slave, who should do the same, would be sent to work in chains in the country (146—182). Other nobles, still more completely lost to shame, appear on the stage. Be it so, that they are well paid: what of that? No plea, but that of necessity, can palliate the offence. Nor indeed can that: better were it to die, than to act with Thymele or Corinthus (183—197). Beyond this there is but one lower stage of infamy,—the arena: and even there you may see a Gracchus, and see him too, as though determined to publish abroad his shame, choose those arms which least of all hide the wearer's features. No wonder that the very gladiators are ashamed of so degenerate an antagonist (198—210). None can be of nobler birth than Nero, yet he exceeded the crime of Orestes,

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VIII 1–4

without the excuse of Orestes (211–230). The high-born Catiline would have laid the city waste with fire and sword, but for Cicero, a *new man* from a country town; justly then did this *new man* receive the title of Father of his country (231–244). Marius also and the Decii were plebeian; Servius Tullius was the son of a slave; and these Rome reckons among her chief benefactors (245–268). The sons of Brutus, the deliverer of Rome, would have betrayed their country, had it not been for a slave (261–268). After all, this long pedigree of which you boast, ends at last in some peasant or robber (269–275).

Cf. Stob. fl. lxxxvi. Sen. ep. 44. VM. III 4 and 5. Vell. II 128. Hor. s. I 6. Sall. Jug. 85.

1 40. The *imagines* themselves, together with the painted *lineae* which connect them, constitute the *stemma* or pedigree Becker II 1 220 seq. Marquardt v 1 247. Plin. xxxv § 6 *aliter apud maiores in atriis haec erant, quae spectarentur; non signa externorum artificum, nec cera aut marmora: expressi cera vultus [veteres cerae Iuv. 19 n.] singulis disponebantur armariis, ut essent imagines quae comitarentur gentilicia funera; semperque defuncto aliquo totus aderat familiae eius, qui umquam fuerat, populus. stemmata vero lineis discurrebant ad imagines pietas. Sen. de ben. III 28 § 2 nemo altero nobilior, nisi cui rectius ingenium, et artibus bonis aptius. qui imagines in atrio exponunt et nomina familiae suae longo ordine ac multis stemmatum illigata flexuris in parte prima aedium collocant, non noti magis quam nobiles sunt? Mart. cited on 20. Suet. Galb. cited on 5. id. Ner. 37 *obiectum est . . . Cassio Longino iuris consulto ac luminibus orato, quod in vetere gentili stemmate C. Cassi percussoris Caesaris imagines retinisset.* cf. Forcellini. FACIUNT . . . PRODEST Mart. III 75 3–4 *sed nihil eruae faciunt . . . improba nec prosunt iam satireia tibi.**

2 CENSERI LAUDE exx. in Freund 'to take rank by.' 'to be rated at' as in *parvo aere censori.* Apul. apol. 57 fin. *pro studio bibendi quo solo censetur.* M. Sen. contr. 24 § 3 p. 244 26 *mendicitate censetur.*

PICTOS Macrobb. Sat. II 3 *clypeatam imaginem eius ingentibus lineamentis usque ad pectus ex more pictam.* Polyb. VI 53 *ἡ δὲ εἰκὼν ἐστὶ πρόσωπον [a mask] εἰς ὁμοίωτῃα διαφερόντως ἐξεργασμένον καὶ κατὰ τὴν πλάσιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὑπογραφὴν.* he adds that at funerals the ancestors of the deceased were personated, and their *imagines* worn, by persons resembling them in stature and bearing. There were special slaves to attend to the *imagines* Bianchini camera cd iscrizioni sepulchrali de' liberti Rom. 1727 n. 32.

3 STANTES etc. triumphal statues VII 125 n. x 59. The enemies of the Jews set up such a statue of Caligula in the principal *proseucha* of Alexandria Phil. leg. ad Gaium 20.

AEMILIANOS the son of L. Aemilius Paulus, when adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus the elder, received the name of P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor.

4 CURIOS XI 78 n. M'. Curius Dentatus, the opponent of Pyrrhus. Luc. VII 359–60 *si Cu-*

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VIII 4–11

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rios *his fata darent reducesque Camillos* | *temporibus*. The family was now extinct Marquardt hist. equit. rom. 50.

dimidios mutilated xv 5. Mart. x 2 10 dimidios *Crispi mulio ridet equos*.

UMEROS MINOREM Sil. III 42 frontemque

minor truncam *amnis Acarnan*. the abl. is in Luc. II 717.

5 CORVINUM I 108 n. Luc. cited on 9.

GALBAM Suet. Galb. 2 *Neroni Galba successit, . . . haud dubie nobilissimus magnaue et vetero prosapia; ut qui . . . imperator . . . etiam stemma in atrio proposuerit, quo paternam originem ad Iovem referret*. Tac. h. I 15. ib. II 76 Galbae imagines. ib. 48. Plut. Galb. 3. comp. Arist. c. Cat. 1. The most eminent of this family were (Suet. 3) P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus (cos. b.c. 211 and again 200), who conducted the war with Philip of Macedon; and Ser. Sulpicius Galba the orator, consul b.c. 144.

6 seq. 135 seq. 7 several mss. omit this verse: it cannot have followed upon 6 i because Corvinus has been mentioned just before; ii because the tablet need not be *capax* to contain a single name.

CONTINGERE XI 62.

VIRGA variously explained i schol. *multis fascibus, dignitate*. ii Rup. the *lineae* or *rami* (Pers. III 28), which connect the *imagines*. iii Heinr. who however rejects the verse, a broom Ov. f. IV 736. iv K. F. Hermann (who retains 7, but strikes out 5–6, Rhein. Mus. 1848, p. 454 seq.) the wand with which the noble points to (*cont.*) the *imagines*.

8 FUMOSOS I 120 n. Sen. ep. 44 § 4 *non facit nobilem atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus*. Cic. in Pis. § 1 *obrepisti ad honores . . . commendatione fumosarum imaginum*. Boeth. de cons. phil. I pros. 1 ante med. *quarum speciem, sicut fumosas imagines solet, caligo quaedam neglectae vetustatis obduserat*. The *imagines* stood in the atrium

19 n. Serv. ad Aen. I 726 *ibi* [in atrio] *et culina erat, unde et atrium dictum est: atrum enim erat ex fumo*. Mart. II 90 5–8 *differat hoc patrios optat qui vincere census | atriaque immodicis artat imaginibus. | me focus et nigros non indignantia fumos | tecta iuvant*. Isidor. orig. xv 3 4. Marquardt v I 246. St. Luke 22 55.

9 CORAM Sen. ep. 97 § 1 *numquam apertius quam coram Catone peccatum est*.

LEPIDIS VI 265–7 *dicite vos neptes Lepidi caecive Metelli | Gurgitis aut Fabii, quae ludia sumpserit unquam | hos habitus?* A noble family of the Aemilia gens Cic. Phil. XIII § 8 *magnis et multis pignoribus* M. Lepidum *respublica illigatum tenet*. summa nobilitas est hominis. ib. § 7. Vell. II 114 § 5. Tac. an. III 22. Luc. VII 583–6 *nobilitas venerandaque corpora ferro | urgentur. caedunt Lepidos caeduntque Metellos | Corvinosque simul Torquataque nomina, regum | saepe duces summoque hominum*.

MALE VIVITUR VM. II 9 § 1 *quid prodest [Inv. 1] foris esse strenuum, si domi male vivitur?*

EFFIGIES quo i.e. *quo pertinet habere effigies etc.*

142 n. XIV 135. XV 61. Cic. fam. VII 23 § 2 *Martis vero signum quo mihi pacis auctori?* Hor. ep. I 5 12 Bentl. and Obbar (not. crit.). Ov. her. II 53 Heins. and Ruhnk. ib. IV 157 Heins. id. amor. III 4 41. Quintil. v 10 § 70 *quo schema, si intellegitur? quo, si non intellegitur?* M. Sen. contr. 2 § 1 p. 68 2 *quo mihi sacerdotem?* 20 § 2 *quo mihi lumen?* Phaedr. III 18 9. app. Burm. 17 9. Mart. v 53 2 *quo tibi vel Nioben, Basse, vel Andromachen?* ib. IX 66 2. XIV 27. 116. Sen. q. n. I 16 Gron. *unde* is similarly used INV. XIV 56 n.

10 ALEA I 88 n. 11 ANTE 9. 144.

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VIII 11–13

NUMANTINOS Scipio Africanus the younger, who forced Numantia to surrender B.C. 133 App. vi 98 καλοῦσι γούν αὐτὸν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι μέχρι νῦν ἀπὸ τῶν συμφορῶν, ἃς ἐπέθηκε ταῖς πόλεσι, 'Ἀφρικανόν τε καὶ Νομαντῖνον. Prop. v=iv 11 29–30 si cui fama fuit per avita tropaea decori, | Afrā Numantinos regna loquuntur avos. Apul. apol. 66 fin. hoc ego Aemiliano, non huic Afro, sed illi Africano et Numantino et praeterea censorio, vix credidisset. Ov. f. i 596. Sulpic. 45. Plin. ep. viii 6 § 2 speaking of the senate's fulsome flattery of Pallas conferant se miscantque, non dico illi veteres, Africani, Achaici, Numantini, sed hi proximi, Martii, Sullae, Pompeii . . . infra Pallantis laudes iacebunt.

DORMIRE etc. Sen.

ep. 122 § 9 seq. lucet: somni tempus est: quies est: nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus . . . dies publicus relinquatur: proprium nobis ac peculiare mane fiat . . . cum hos versus recitasset [Montanus Iulius] 'incipit ardentis Phoebus producere flammam, . . . Varus . . . exclamavit 'incipit Buta dormire.' deinde cum subinde recitasset 'iam sua pastores stabulis armenta locarunt, | iam dare sopitis nox nigra silentia tervis | incipit,' idem Varus inquit "quid dicis? iam nox est? ibo et Butam salutabo" . . . is erat ex hac turba lucifugarum etc. Cic. fin. ii § 23 Dav. [asotos], qui solem, ut aiunt, nec occidentem unquam viderint nec orientem. id. in Pis. § 67 ubi galli cantum audivit, avum suum revivisse putat: mensam tolli iubet. id. p. Sest. § 20. Hor. s. i 3 17. Plin. xiv § 142 interea, ut optime cedat, solem orientem non vident et minus diu vivunt. Sil. xi 42–3 ortu convivia solis deprenta. Mart. vii 10 5. Gal. ad Hippocr. progn. ii xviii 2 p. 129 ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῶν Ἱπποκράτους χρόνων οὐκ ἄλλο μὲν ἦν τὸ κατὰ φύσιν, ἄλλο δὲ τὰ ἔθνη, νυκτὶ δ' ἔμπαιον οἱ πλοῦσιοι δράσιν ἐν ἄλλοις τέ τισι καὶ κατὰ τοὺς ἦπρους, τῆς μὲν ἡμέρας κοιμώμενοι, νύκτωρ δὲ ἐγρηγορότες. Lamprid. Elag. 28 traiecit et dierum actus noctibus et nocturnos diebus, aestimans hoc inter instrumenta luxuriae, ita ut sero de somno surgeret et salutari inciperet, mane autem dormire inceptaret. Tac. xvi 18. Sen. Thyest. 466. anthol. Meyer 1138 l fit de nocte dies, tenebrae de luce serena. Suid. Τιμόσιος. Plaut. Menaechm. 175. Hor. c. iii 21 23. Mart. i 23. Claud. in Eutr. ii 84.

12 quo etc. at whose rising your

ancestors at the head of their troops broke up their camp.

13 ALLOBROGICIS Liv. epit. lxi Q. Fabius Maximus consul [B.C. 121] Pauli nepos adversus Allobrogas et Bituitum Arvernorum regem feliciter pugnavit . . . Allobroges in deditionem accepti. Vell. ii 10 § 2 Fabio . . . ex victoria cognomen Allobrogico inditum. cf. Plin. h. n. vii § 166. Strab. iv p. 185. Claudius in his speech on the ius honorum of the Gauls in Nipperdey Tac. ii p. 225 tot ecce insignes iuvenes, quot intueor, non magis sunt paenitendi senatores, quam paenitet Persicum . . . inter imagines maiorum suorum Allobrogici nomen legere. The Allobroges occupied the tract between the Rhone and the Isère (Dauphiné and Savoy). Their chief city was Vienne.

MAGNA ARA the ara maxima Herculis, built, as was believed, by Hercules himself, or in honour of Hercules by Evander: it stood between the Tiber and the circus maximus (Serv. Aen. viii 271 ingens enim est ara Herculis, sicut videmus hodieque post ianuam circi maximi) and the cattle-market DH. i 40. Ov. f. i 581–2 constituitque sibi, quae maxima dicitur, aram | hic, ubi pars urbis de bove nomen habet. In the great fire in Nero's time Tac. xv 41 magna ara fanamque, quae praesenti Herculi Arcas Evander sacraverat, . . . ex-

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VIII 13–17

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usta. cf. Liv. i 7 §§ 10–11. Prop. v=iv 9 67 seq. Plut. qu. Rom. 60. Macrob. Sat. iii 6 §§ 10–17. Sil. vii 48 when the Fabii marched out to Cremera maximaque Herculei mugivit numinis ara. Becker i 469. 476. Schwegler i 353 3. Metzger in Pauly iii 1176–7. Burn Rome and the Campagna 32. 40. 194.

14 HERCULEO Fabius, a degenerate descendant of Hercules, the model of rigid virtue x 361 n. Ovid (to Fabius) Pont. iii 3 98–9 *conveniens animo genus est tibi: nobile namque | pectus et Herculeae simplicitatis habes.* Kleomed. meteor. ii 1 § 92 *οὐκ οἶσθα, ὅτι ἡ φιλοσοφία Ἡρακλέα καὶ ἄνδρας Ἡρακλείους καλεῖ, ἀλλ' οὐχί, μὰ Δία, κραιφύους.* On the descent of the Fabii from Hercules and Vinduna daughter of Evander cf. Plut. Fab. Max. 1. Ov. f. ii 237 seq. Sil. ii 3. esp. vi 627 seq. vii 34. 44. viii 217. On the greatness of the Fabii Liv. ii 42 § 8. 49. Drumann i 59. Haakh in Pauly iii 366. Such a Fabius (cos. 34 A. D.) is described by Seneca de ben. iv 30 § 2 *quid nuper Fabium Persicum, cuius osculum etiam impediret viri vota boni, sacerdotem non in uno collegio fecit, nisi Ferrucosi et Allobrogici?* cf. ib. ii 21 §§ 4–5. Iuv. 191 n.

15 EUGANEAE Liv. i 1 § 3 *Euganeisque qui inter mare Alpesque incolebant pulsus, Henetos Troianosque eas tenuisse terras.* Their name is derived by Pliny from *εὐγενεῖς* (h. n. iii § 134 *praestantesque genere Euganeos, inde tracto nomine; caput eorum Stoconos*) and still remains in that of the Euganean hills, nine miles south-west of Padua, in the delegation of Verona. Their chief towns were Verona (Plin. iii § 130), Patavium (Sidon. speaking of Livy's works paneg. Anthem. 180 *vel quidquid in aevum | mittunt Euganeis Patavina volumina chartis.* Luc. vii 193), and Altinum Mart. iv 25 1–4. id. xiv 155 *velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis | nobilit: Altinum tertia laudat ovis.* Colum. vii 2 § 3 *nunc Gallicae [oves] pretiosiores habentur, earumque praecipue Altinates.*

MOLLIOR AGNA Mart. v 37 1–2 *puella . . . agna Galaesi mollior Phalantini.* ib. 41 2. Wetst. on 1 Cor. 6 9.

16 schol. Catina oppidum Siciliae usque ad probra dissolutum notatur, ut et Bibaculus 'Osce senex Catinaeque puer, Cumana meretrix.' Catina was founded (about 728 B.C.) by Chalkidians from Naxos Thuc. vi 3. The volcanic pumice-stone abounded there, as it lay at the foot of Aetna to the south-east Sil. xiv 196 *Catane nimium ardenti vicina Typhoeo.* Serv. Aen. ix 584 *urbe Catinensi.* There are considerable remains at Catania.

PUMICE 114–5 n. ii 12. ix 14. 95. xi 157 n. Plin. xxxvi § 154 *ii pumices, qui sunt in usu corporum levandorum feminis, iam quidem et viris, . . . laudatissimi sunt in Melo Nisyro et Aeoliis insulis.* Mart. xiv 205 *i sit nobis aetate puer, non pumice levis.* ib. v 41 6. Ov. a. a. i 506 *nec tua mordaci pumice crura teras.* Cic. in Clod. 5 p. 105 *Beier qui effeminare vultum, attenuare vocem, levare corpus potes.* Phaedr. iv 5 22 *glabros.* Sen. brev. vit. 12 § 5. Pers. iv 35 seq. Plin. ep. ii 11 § 23 Cort. Auson. epigr. 131. Pitch was also used as a depilatory Philostr. Apoll. iv 27 § 1 Ap. seeing the men at Sparta *λείους τὰ σκέλη*, persuaded the ephors to issue an edict *τήν τε πίτταν τῶν βαλανείων εξαπούνας καὶ τὰς παραλιτρίας ἐξελαύνοντας.* id. soph. i 25 § 12 describes the sophist Skopelianus *ὡς ἐκεδωκότα ἑαυτὸν πίττη καὶ παραλιτρίαις.* Jacobs addit. ad Athen. 109 seq. and on Ael. n. a. xiii 28. Meineke on Menand. p. 376. Marquardt v 1 152.

17 SQUALENTIS xvi 31 n.

TRANSLUCIT

exposes to ridicule, disgraces II 159. XI 31. Sen. de prov. 5 *nullo modo magis potest deus concupita traducere, quam si illa ad turpissimos defert, ab optimis abigit.* id. q. n. VII 31 § 5 *quod comminiscimur, per quae virilitati fiat iniuria aut traducatur, quia non potest exui.* id. de ben. II 17 § 5 *malignis lusoribus propositum est collusorem traducere.* ib. IV 32 § 3 *hic corpore deformis est, aspectu foedus et ornamenta sua traducturus.*

VENENI I 70—2 n. add Plin. XXIX § 20 of the medical profession quid enim venenorum fertilius aut unde plures testamentorum insidiae? with I 72 cf. Ov. m. I 444 *effuso per vulnera nigra veneno.* ib. II 198 nigri... veneni. Quintil. V 9 § 1 among *inartificialia signa* reckons livor. VII 2 § 13 *cum quaerimus de ambiguis signis cruditatis et veneni.* Apul. m. II 27—30 a husband poisoned by a wife.

FRANGENDA IMAGINE the statues and other memorials of great criminals were destroyed by public authority X 58 seq. n.

19 CERAE I n. VI 163. Ov. f. I 591 *dispositas generosa per atria ceras.* id. amor. I 8 65 *veteres... cerae.* Marquardt V 1 246.

20 ATRIA 8 n. Mart. IV 40 I atria *Pisonum stabant cum stemmate toto.* Suet. Galb. cited 5 n. VM. V 8 § 3 *videbat enim se in eo atrio consedissee, in quo Imperiosi illius Torquati severitate conspicua imago posita erat, prudentissimoque viro succurrebat effigies maiorum cum titulis suis idcirco in prima aedium parte poni solere, ut eorum virtutes posterius non solum legerent sed etiam imitarentur.* Sen. ad Polyb. 33 § 3. O. Müller Etr. I 254 seq. Marquardt IV 33.

NOBILITAS UNICA VIRTUS Stob. fl. LXXXVI 17 *ἐγὼ δὲ μίαν εὐγένειαν ἀρετὴν οἶδα.* Eurip. ib. I 0 *μὲν γὰρ ἐσθλὸς εὐγενὴς ἔμοιγ' ἀνὴρ | ὁ δ' οὐ δίκαιος, κὰν ἀμείνωνος πατρός | Ζητὸς πεφύκει, δυσγενὴς εἶναι δοκεῖ.* Epich. or Menand. ib. 6 *ὅς ἂν εἰ γειγῶς ἢ τῆ φύσει πρὸς τὰγαθὰ, | κὰν Αἰθίοψ ἢ, μῆτερ, ἐστὶν εὐγενής.* | *Σκύθης τις ἔλεθρος, ὁ δ' Ἀνάχαρσις οὐ Σκύθης.* Sen. ep. 44 e.g. § 4 *quis ergo generosus? ad virtutem bene a natura compositus.* Cic. in Non. *vetustiscere cum enim nobilitas nihil aliud sit, nisi cognita virtus.* Tullus Hostilius in DH. III 11 *οὐ γὰρ ἐν ἄλλῳ τινὶ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην εὐγένειαν ὑπάρχειν νομίζομεν, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀρετῇ.* ind. Philo *virtus.*

21 PAULUS such as the conqueror of Perseus at Pydna, b. c. 168 II 146. On the Aemilii see 9. 192. VII 124. Sil. VIII 293—7 *genus admotum superis summumque per altos | attingebat avos caelum* etc.

COSSUS III 184. Such as Ser. Cornelius Cossus, who won the *spolia opima* from Lar Tolumnius king of Veii b. c. 437.

DRUSUS 40. such as the stepson of Augustus Hor. c. IV 4.

MORIBUS XIV 52.

22 HOS I. c. mores. 'Rank virtue above high birth, and let it take precedence even of the *fascēs* when you are consul.' Plin. ep. V 17 § 6 *miraeque cupio ne nobiles nostri nihil in domibus suis pulchrum nisi imagines habeant, quae nunc mihi hos adulescentes tacite laudare adhortari et, quod amborum gloriae satis magnum est, agnoscere videntur.*

23 VIRGAS 136.

24 DEBES my first demand upon you is etc.

ANIMI BONA VM. VII 5 § 3 *nobilitatis splendore et animi bonis.* Burm. on Petron. 75 p. 486. SANCTUS 127. On the constr. cf. III 400 n. Ramshorn 855 n.

26 PROCEREM Charisius (I p. 93 16) and Servius (on Aen. I 740. IX 309) observe that this noun has no nom. or voc. sing.: other grammarians reckon it among *plurulia tantum*. Capitolinus however uses *procer*, and Paulinus of Nola

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VIII 26–29

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proceris Gesner. Neue Formenlehre 548. cf. infra 47 n.

GAETULICE Cossus Cornelius Lentulus eos. B.C. 1: afterwards Flor. II 31=IV 12 § 40 *Gaetulos accolas Syrtium Cosso duce comescuit* [Augustus]: *unde illi Gaetulici nomen*. Vell. II 116 § 2 *quem honorem* [triumphalia] . . . *Passienus et Cossus, viri quibusdam diversis virtutibus celebres, in Africa meruerant. sed Cossus victoriae testimonium etiam in cognomen filii contulit, adolescentis in omnium virtutum exempla geniti*. Tac. an. IV 44.

27 SILANUS supply *es*. Silanus was a cognomen of the Iunia gens. Tac. an. III 24 *illustrium domuum adversa . . . solacio affectit*. D. Silanus Iunia familiae redditus. ib. xvi 7 fin.

28 CONTINGIS said of good fortune, *accidere* being used to denote misfortunes M. Sen. contr. 31 § 4 p. 306 5 *solebas semper optare, ut contingeret tibi filium habere meliorem*. Sen. ep. 110 § 3 *scis plura mala contingere nobis quam accidere. quotiens enim felicitatis causa et initium fuit, quod calamitas vocabatur!* id. ad Polyb. 29 § 5. Flor. cited 250 n. Ov. met. XI 268. Phaedr. IV 24 9. Mart. I 99 16—7 *optamus tibi miliens, Calene. | hoc si contigerit, fame peribis*. XII 6 1. Plin. pan. 24 § 3 *ambulas inter nos, non quasi contingas* i.e. you do not expect us to regard your familiar presence among us as a special blessing, vouchsafed by the gods.

29 EXCLAMARE LIBET Sen. q. n. III pr. § 3 *libet igitur mihi exclamare illum poetae incliti versum*. Stat. s. IV 6 39 *tamen exclamare libebit*. Mart. II 75 9 *exclamare libet 'crudelis, perfide, praedo' etc.* Boeth. cons. I pros. 4 ad fin. *itaque libet exclamare o stelliferi conditor orbis etc.*

OSIRI VI 534. schol. h. l. 'why should I speak' asks Athenagoras 19 'of Osiris, οὐ σφαγέντος ὑπὸ Τυφῶνος τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, . . . ἢ Ἰσις ζῆτοῦσα τὰ μέλη καὶ εὐροῦσα ἤσκησεν εἰς ταφήν' ἢ ταφή ἕως νῦν Ὀσiriακὴ καλεῖται, . . . τὰ γὰρ στοιχεῖα καὶ τὰ μῦθια αὐτῶν θεοποιούσιν, ἄλλοτε ἄλλα ὀνόματα αὐτοῖς τιθέμενοι. τὴν μὲν τοῦ σίτου σπορὰν Ὀσίριον [supply καλοῦντες], ἔθεν, φασί, μυστικῶς ἐπὶ τῇ ἀνεύρσει τῶν μελῶν ἢ τῶν καρπῶν ἐπιλεχθῆναι τῇ Ἰσιδι, εὐρήκαμεν, συγχαίρομεν. So when Claudius arrived in Tartarus Sen. lud. de morte Cl. 13 § 4 *cum plausu procedunt cantantes εὐρήκαμεν, συγχαίρομεν*. Minuc. Fel. 22 *Isis perditum filium* [i.e. Osirim] *cum Cynocephalo* [Anubi] *suo et calvis sacerdotibus luget plangit inquit, et Isiaci miseri caedunt pectora et dolorem infelicissimae matris imitantur: mox invento parvulo gaudet Isis, exultant sacerdotes, Cynocephalus inventor gloriatur, nec desinunt annis omnibus vel perdere quod inveniunt, vel invenire quod perdunt. nonne ridiculum est vel lugere quod colas vel colere quod lugeas? haec tamen Aegyptia quondam nunc et sacra Romana sunt*. Lact. I 21. Aug. civ. D. VI 10 § 2 *cum in sacris Aegyptiis Osirim lugeri perditum, mox autem inventum. magno esse gaudio derisisset* [Seneca], *cum perditio eius inventioque fingatur, dolor tamen ille atque laetitia. ab eis, qui nihil perdidissent inveniunt, veraciter exprimitur, hinc tamen* inquit 'furori certum tempus est. tolerabile est, semel in anno insanire'. Plut. Is. et Os. 39 *τῇ δ' ἐνάτῃ ἐπὶ δέκα νυκτὸς ἐπὶ θάλασσαν κάτεισι. καὶ τὴν ἱερὰν κίστην οἱ στοιχεῖα καὶ οἱ ἱερεῖς ἐκφέρουσι χρυσοῦν ἐντὸς ἔχουσαν κισβότιον, εἰς δὲ ποταμὸν λαβόντες ὕδατος ἐγγέουσι, καὶ γίνεται κρानγγὴ τῶν παρόντων, ὡς εὐρημέου τοῦ Ὀσίριδος. Tert. adv. Marc. I 13 *sic et Osiris quod semper sepelitur et . . . quaeritur et eum gaudio invenitur, recipiarum frugum et vividorum elementorum et recidivi anni fidem argumentantur*. Iul. Firmic. Matern. 2 Typhon husband of Isis, learning that*

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VIII 29–32

she lived in incest with her brother Osiris, slew him, and threw his limbs piecemeal on the banks of the Nile. Isis took with her a hunter Anubis, who is represented with a dog's head, because he tracked the remains by the help of hounds. *sic inventum Osirim Isis tradidit sepulturae . . . in adytis habent idolum Osiridis sepultum: hoc annuis luctibus plangunt, radunt capita, ut miserandum casum regis sui turpitudine dehonestati defleant capitibus, tundunt pectus, lacerant lacertos, veterum vulnerum reseccant cicatrices, ut annuis luctibus in animis eorum funestae ac miserandae necis exitium renascatur. et cum haec certis diebus fecerint, tunc fingunt se lacerati corporis reliquias quaerere et, cum invenerint, quasi sopitis luctibus gaudent.* The rationalistic interpretation was Osiris is seed [Plut. Is. et Os. 33. Eus. praep. 11 l. 111 12. Suid. δόγμα], Isis earth, Typhon heat, the death of Osiris the sowing of the seed, his discovery the new growth of spring. *o miser homo! invenisse te nescio quid gaudes, cum animam tuam ex istis sacris per annos singulos perdas. nihil illic invenis, nisi simulacrum, quod ipse posuisti, nisi quod iterum aut quaeras aut lugeas. quaere potius spem salutis . . . et, cum veram viam salutis inveneris, gaude et tunc erecta sermonis libertate proclama εὐρήκαμεν, συγχαίρομεν.* Herod. 111 27. Namatian. 1 373–6. cf. the finding of Adonis and Attis and Horus.

30 GENEROSUM etc. Marius in Sall. Ing. 85 §§ 14–16 *contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviam; mihi fortuna, illis probra obiectantur. quamquam ego naturam unam et communem omnium existimo, sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum. ac si iam ex patribus Albini aut Bestiae quaeri posset, mene an illos ex se gigni maluerint, quid responduros creditis, nisi sese liberos quam optimos voluisse?*

qui etc. obs. the omission of *est* in a relative sentence. Hor. ep. 11 9 130 *cui sic extorta voluptas.*

32 NANUM 1 35 n. *νάνον*, the older Latin word was *pumilio* Gell. 11 13. ib. xvi 7 § 10 *nanus* is classed among the innovations of Laberius. Dwarfs often formed part of the household of the rich Suet. Tib. 61 *annalibus suis vir consularis inseruit frequenti quodam convivio, cui et ipse affuerit, interrogatum eum a quodam nano astante mensae inter copreas. id. Aug. 83 Cas. id. Domit. 4 per omne gladiatorum spectaculum ante pedes ei stabat puerulus coccinatus parvo portentosoque capite, cum quo plurimum fabulabatur, nonnumquam serio. auditus est certe, dum ex eo quaerit, 'aequid sciret, cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegypto praeficere Maecium Rufum.'* Prop. v=1v 8 37–42 at a wanton feast *Lygdamus ad cyathos . . . Nilotes tibicen erat, crotalistris Phidis, | . . . nanus et ipse suos brevier coneretus in artus | iactabat truncas ad cava buxa manus.* Hor. s. 1 3 45–7 *adpellat . . . pater . . . pullum, male parvus | si cui filius est, ut abortivus fuit olim | Sisyphus, where schol. Cruq. M. Antonio triumviro pumilio fuisse dicitur intra bipedalem staturam, quem ipse Sisyphum appellabat ob ingenii calliditatem.* Mart. xiv 212 *pumilus.* Philodem. *περί σημείων* col. 2 3 in Gompertz Heroul. stud. 1 4 among other rarities *ὁ γενόμενος ἡμίπηχυν ἄνθρωπος ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ, κεφαλὴν δὲ κολοσσικὴν ἔχων, ἐφ' ἧς ἐσφυροκόπου, ὃν ἐπεδείκνυν οἱ ταριχεύται.* also pygmies in Akoris (on the Nile) like those brought by Antonius from Syria. Suet. Aug. 43 until it was forbidden by a decree of the senate Augustus sometimes exhibited Roman knights as stage-players and gladiators. *postea nihil sane praeterquam adulescentulum L. Icium honeste natum exhibuit, tantum ut ostenderet, quod erat bipedali minor, librarum septemdecim ac vocis immensae.* Dwarfs with tam-

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bourines are seen in the antich. d'Ercolan. bronzi II tav. 91. 92. For other representations, where they generally appear bald Iuv. v 171 n., see O. Jahn archäol. Beiträge 430—4. Friedländer i³ 39 seq. Lamprid. Al. Sev. 34 § 2 *nanos et nanas et moriones et vocales exoletos et omnia acroamata et pantomimos populo donavit; qui autem usui non erant, singulis civitatibus putavit alendos singulos, ne gravarentur specie mendicorum.* They were sometimes exhibited as gladiators Stat. s. i 6 57 seq. DCass. LXVII 8 § 4 Fabric. Lucr. iv 1162 *parvula, pumilio.* The Sybarites kept dwarfs and had special terms to designate them Ath. xii 518^e *ἐπιχωριά-ζειν δὲ παρ' αὐτοῖς διὰ τὴν τρυφὴν ἀνθρωπάρια μικρὰ τοὺς σκωπαιοὺς, ὡς φησιν ὁ Τίμαιος, τοὺς καλουμένους παρὰ τισι στίλπινας.* Like the feet of women in China, the bodies of these dwarfs were distorted and stunted by art [Longin.] de subl. 44 § 5 *ὡσπερ οὖν (εἴ γε φησὶ τοῦτο πιστὸν ἔστιν) ἀκούω, τὰ γλωττόκομα, ἐν οἷς οἱ Πυγμαῖοι, καλούμενοι δὲ ἐναντιο-τρέφονται, οὐ μόνον κωλύει τῶν ἐγκεκλεισμένων τὰς αὐξήσεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ συναίρει διὰ τὸν προκειμένον τοῖς σώμασι δεσμὸν. οὕτως ἅπασαν δούλειαν, κἂν ἦ δικαιοτάτη, ψυχῆς γλωττόκομον καὶ κοινὸν δῆ τίς ἀπεφῆνατο δεσμοτήριον.* The fairies of pantomimes are dwarfed among us by chemical rather than mechanical means. Philostorg. x 11 a Syrian, Antonius, of five cubits and a span, handylegged: an Egyptian dwarf who imitated partridges in their cage ὁ δὲ Αἰγύπτιος οὕτω κατεβραχύνετο, ὥστε μὴδ' ἀχαρίστως τοὺς ἐν τοῖς κλουβοῖς πέρδικας ἐκμυμίσθαι καὶ συναθῆρην αὐτῶ πρός ἕνιν ἐκείνους· τὸ δὲ παραδοξότερον, ὅτι καὶ ἡ φρόνησις ἐνῆν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ οὐδὲν ὑπὸ τῆς βραχύτητος καταβλαπτομένη. καὶ γὰρ καὶ τὸ φθέγμα οὐκ ἄμοστος ἦν καὶ οἱ λόγοι τοῦ νοῦ παρεῖχον ὄρασθαι τὴν γενναϊότητα. ATLANTA xi 24. XIII 48. Schol. *ut si nanum gigante[m] vocemus.* cf. Verg. Aen. iv 246 seq. Ov. m. iv 630 seq. *hic hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans | Iapetionides Atlas fuit etc.* The names of heroes, Priam, Achilles etc. were sometimes given to slaves Orelli inscr. 2783. Hence Isid. orig. i 36 24 *antiphrasis est sermo e contrario intellegendus, ut . . . Parcae et Eumenides Furiae quia nulli parcant vel benefaciant. hoc tropo et nani Atlantes et caeci videntes et vulgo Aethiopes appellantur argentei.* cf. Mart. vi 77 7—8 *non aliter monstratur Atlas cum compare gigno | quaeque vehit similem belua nigra Libyn.*

33 ΑΕΘΙΟΠΕΜ II 23. VI 600. Such slaves were much used in Rome v 53 n. Jebb's Theophrastus p. 199. In an entertainment given by Nero to Tiridates A.D. 66 none but Ethiopians, men, women and children, were admitted to the theatre DCass. LXIII 3 § 1. PARVAM EXTORTAMQUE v 3 n. 4 n. 46 n. a slave who both as a dwarf and as deformed would fetch a high price. Suet. Aug. 83 'Augustus used to amuse himself with the prattling of Syrian and Moorish boys. *nam pumilos atque distortos et omnes generis eiusdem, ut ludibria naturae malique ominis abhorrebat.*' Quintil. ii 5 § 11 *distortis et quocunque modo prodigiosis corporibus apud quosdam maius est pretium, quam iis, quae nihil ex communis habitus bonis perdidierunt.* [id.] decl. 293 p. 575 *habent hoc quoque deliciae divitum: malunt quaerere omnia contra naturam. gratus est ille debilitate, ille ipsa infelicitate distorti corporis placet.* Plut. de curios. 10 p. 520^o. Plin. h. n. vii § 34 *gignuntur et utriusque sexus quos Hermaphroditos vocamus, olim androgygnos vocatos et in prodigiis habitos, nunc vero in deliciis. Pompeius magnus in ornamentis theatri mirabiles fama posuit effigies ob id diligentius magnorum artificum ingeniis elaboratas, inter quas legitur Eutycthis a viginti liberis rogo inlata Trallibus enixa pxx partus, Alcippe*

elephantum. quamquam id inter ostenta est. ib. §§ 74—75 procerissimum hominem aetas nostra divo Claudio principe Gabbarum nomine ex Arabia advectum novem pedum et totidem unciarum vidit. fuere sub divo Augusto semipede addito, quorum corpora eius miraculi gratia in conditorio Sallustianorum adservabantur hortorum; Pusioni et Secundillae erant nomina. eodem praeside minimus homo duos pedes et palmam Conopas nomine in deliciis Iuliae neptis eius fuit, et mulier Andromeda liberta Iuliae Augustae. Manium Maximum et M. Tullium equites Romanos binum cubitorum fuisse auctor est M. Varro, et ipsi vidimus in loculis adservatos. sesquipedales gigni, quosdam longiores, in trimatu implentes vitae cursum, haud ignotum est. Sen. ep. 47 § 9 ridicula mancipia. Gell. xi 13 § 10 homines insigni deformitate ad facienda ridicula. ib. v 8 § 6 fatua grandi capite. Tac. xii 49 Cappadociae procurator Iulius Pelignus, ignavia animi et deridiculo corporis iuxta despiciendus, sed Claudio perquam familiaris, cum privatus olim conversatione scurrarum iners otium oblectaret. Nikol. Dam. in Strab. xv 719 Porus an Indian king sent to Augustus among other presents a man without arms, τὸν τε Ἑρμῆα, ἀπὸ τῶν ὤμων ἀφρημένον ἐκ νηπίου τὰς βραχίονας, ὃν καὶ ἡμεῖς εἶδομεν. there was a special market in Rome for these misgrowths, *deliciae Plut. mor. 520 ὥσπερ οὖν ἐν Ῥώμῃ τινὲς τὰς γραφὰς καὶ τοὺς ἀνδριάντας καὶ νῆ Δία τὰ κάλλη τῶν ὀνίων παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν ἐν μηδὲν λόγῳ τίθμενοι, περὶ τῆν τῶν τεράτων ἀγορὰν ἀναστρέφονται, τοὺς ἀνήμους καὶ τοὺς γαλαέγκωνας καὶ τοὺς τριοφθάλμους καὶ τοὺς στρουθοκεφάλους καταμαρθάνοντες καὶ ζητοῦντες, εἴ τι γεγένηται σύμμικτον εἶδος ἀποφώλιον τέρας. ἀλλ' ἐάν συνεχῶς τις ἐπάγῃ τοῖς τοιοῦτοις αὐτοὺς θεάμασι, ταχὺ πλησμονὴν καὶ ναυτίαν τὸ πρᾶγμα παρέξει.* Clem. Al. paed. iii § 30 ἀλλ' αἱ γε ἀστειότεραι τούτων ἕρπεις Ἰνδικούς καὶ ταῦνας Μηδικούς ἐκτρέφουσιν καὶ συνανακλίνονται τοῖς φοβοῖσι παίζουσαι, σικλίνοις τέρασι γανύμεναι, καὶ τὸν μὲν Θερασίην ἀκούουσαι γελῶσιν, αὐταὶ δὲ πολυτιμῆτους ὠνοῦμαι Θερασίτας οὐκ ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν ὁμοζύγοις, ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἐκείνοις ἀύχοῦσιν, ἃ δὴ ἀχθὸς ἐστὶ γῆς, καὶ χήραν μὲν παρορώσι σωφρονοῦσαν Μελιταίου πολλῶ διαφέρουσαν κυνίδιου, καὶ πρεσβύτην παραβλέπουσι δίκαιον, εὐπρεπέστερον, οἶμαι, τέρατος ἀργυρωνήτου. . . . καὶ εἰς τὰ ἀργυρωνήτα ἀνδράποδα σπαθῶσι καὶ διαρριπτοῦσι τὰ χρήματα. Philostr. soph. i 8 § 4 Favorinus bequeathed to Herodes his books and house and Autolekythus ἦν δ' οὗτος Ἰνδὸς μὲν καὶ ἱκανῶς μέλας, ἀθρῦμα δὲ Ἡρώδου τε καὶ Φαβωρίνου· ξυμπόντας γὰρ αὐτοὺς διῆγεν ἐγκαταμγνὺς Ἰνδικούς Ἀπτικά καὶ πεπλημένη τῇ γλῶττι βαρβαρίζων. So among the slaves of Nasidienus Hor. s. ii 8 14 *fuscus Hydaspes.*

34 the daughter of Agenor Hor. c. iii 27 25 *Europe niveum doloso | credidit tauro latius.* Ov. m. ii 836 seq.

36 TIGRIS the name of one of Actaeon's hounds Ov. m. iii 217.

37 ERGO since a great name is sometimes ironically applied. Plut. qu. conv. ii 16 § 2 *δάκρουσι μάλλον οἱ διὰ τῶν εὐφύμων ονειδίζοντες τοὺς πονηροὺς Ἀριστείδας καὶ τοὺς δειλοὺς Ἀχιλλεῖς καλοῦντες· ὃ καὶ τὸ Σοφοκλέους Οἰδίπους· ταύτης Κρέων ὁ πιστός, οὐδ' ἀρχῆς φίλος.*

38 tu Ponticus. CRETICUS ii 67. Q. Caecilius Metellus, cons. b.c. 69, in the two following years completed the conquest of Crete, but could not obtain a triumph until b.c. 62. He afterwards received the title Creticus (Flor. iii 7 § 6. Cic. ad Att. i 19 § 2. Vell. ii 40 § 5. App. p. 47 27 Bekker *ἐθριάμβευσε καὶ Κρητικὸς ἐκλήθη*). The nobility of the Metelli appears from the line of Naevius Ascon. in Cic. Verr. act. i § 29 *fato Metelli Romae fiunt consules.*

CAMERINUS vii 90. Ser. Sulpicius